

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 69

日二初月五閏年一十二緒光

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1895.

希禮 號四十二月六英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—  
D. Gilles, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
H. Stolterfoth, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest on 12 months' Fixed, 5 per cent.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895. [7]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS \$800,000  
RESERVE FUND \$35,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 5 per cent.  
" " " " " 6 " " " 4 " " " 3 " " " 2 " " " 1 " " " 0 "

T. E. SANSON,  
pro. Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1895. [19]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000  
PAID-IN ..... \$1,125,000  
PAID-UP ..... \$68,500

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.  
" " " " " 6 " " " 4 " " " 3 " " " 2 " " " 1 " " " 0 "

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [8]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$8,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
J. KRAMER, Esq.—Chairman.  
Hon. A. MACCONNIE, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, S. C. Michælsen, Esq.  
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. R. Sutson, Esq.  
M. D. Eckel, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.  
R. M. Gray, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. M. REVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1895. [48]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER  
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [48]

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM  
HOOPER, DECEASED.

VALUABLE PROPERTY  
FOR SALE  
BY PRIVATE TENDER.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase  
of the very VALUABLE DRUG,  
AERATED WATER and WINE BUSINESS  
KNOWN AS

"THE MEDICAL HALL,"  
No. 11, BUND, NAGASAKI.

THE DRUG and AERATED WATER  
BUSINESS is a very old established one and  
has been the only one of the kind in Nagasaki  
for many years past.

The Premises, situated on the best part of  
the Bund, comprise a large two storied building,  
built for the purpose and well suited for store,  
office and dwelling measuring about 50 by 55  
feet, commodious Out-Houses and a small  
Godown in the rear. Water is laid on for use  
of Aerated Water Business and House use.

The Lot, which is held by Title Deed, in  
perpetuity from the Japanese Government  
measures 370 square feet, and is subject to an annual  
ground rent of \$113.59, paid to March 31st,

1896.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the  
good will and stock in the trade of the business  
as a going concern, either separately from the  
property or together with same.

Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the  
Undersigned, before the 30th day of June, 1895.

No guarantee is given to accept the highest  
or any other tender.

Further particular may be ascertained by  
application to

F. G. STONE,  
Executor.

Nagasaki, 4th June, 1895. [74]

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY

has long taken the lead in SIMPLIFYING the  
CONDITIONS and LIBERALISING the  
CONTRACT of LIFE ASSURANCE, thereby  
giving greatly increased Security to the Holders  
of the Company's Policies.

For full Particulars and Rates,  
Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1895. [743]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are pleased to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [701]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 \$833,333-33-  
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00  
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHU, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1895. [740]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED

CAPITAL-SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 24th May, 1895. [744]

## Intimations.

## BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



DAGGER PACKING

SPECIAL DAGGER PACKING

FOR HIGH PRESSURE, ROUND  
OR SQUARE.

ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.

ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.

ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.

CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form).

SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant.

ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1895. [180]



SPECIAL DANGER PACKING

FOR HIGH PRESSURE, ROUND  
OR SQUARE.

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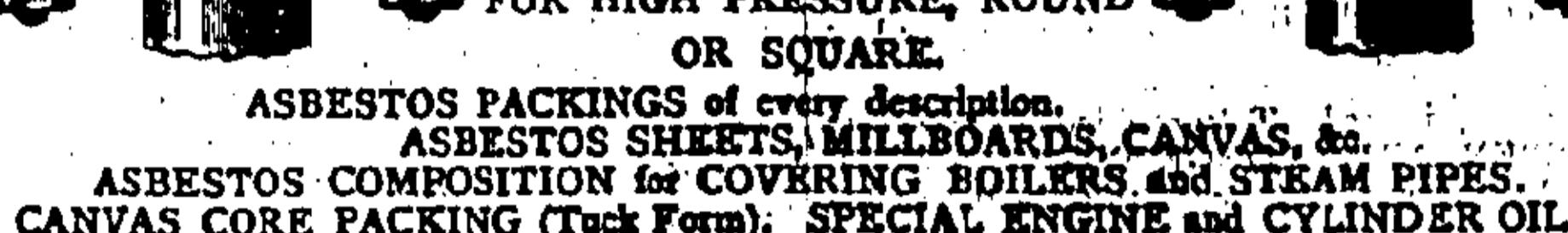
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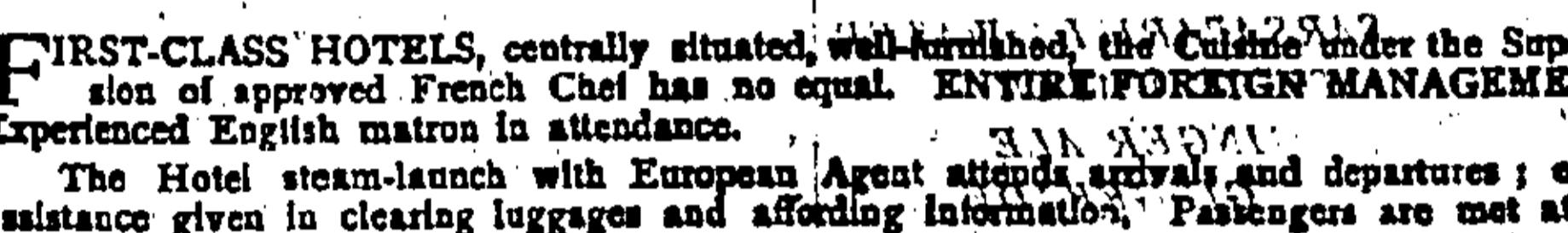
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ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1895.

## TO-NAN's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL

LAST 6 NIGHTS.

THE NEW

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

Director: Mr. CLIFFORD WILLARD.

TONIGHT

(MONDAY), 24th JUNE.

"MOROCCO BOUND."

TOMORROW

(TUESDAY), 25th JUNE.

"R.U.V. R.L.A.S."

WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE.

"G.O.R.A.N.G."

THURSDAY, 27th JUNE.

"THE MOUNTAIN K.S."

FRIDAY, 28th JUNE.

"A.L.A.D.D.I.N."

SATURDAY, 29th JUNE.

"THE LADY SLAVE Y."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.....\$1.

PLAN AT MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commencing at 8.

Late Trains will run 15 minutes after each

Performance.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[827]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK.

"NANCHANG."

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched TO-

MORROW, the 25th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[822]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYPHEMUS."

Captain Gardner, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[826]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"TURBO."

Captain J. A. Moses, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[824]

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURLABAYA.

THE Steamship

"CROMARTY."

Captain Duncan, will be despatched as above

ON MONDAY, the 1st July, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[821]

"GLENFARG."

Captain Selby, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 2nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[822]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON."

Captain Steeves, will be despatched as above

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[823]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND

SOURABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH."

Captain Everest, will be despatched on SUN-

DAY, the 7th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[824]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY'S PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG 1895.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Almores ..... | Monday ..... | 15th July.

Chitlungs ..... | Wednesday ..... | 15th Aug.

Alemons ..... | Saturday ..... | 14th Sept.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED

STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTMORE."

will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C.,

and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and

YOKOHAMA, on or about the 15th July.

Comsular Invoice of Goods for United States

Poloats should be sent forward by the Steamer to

the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,

Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[824]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship,

"CENTENNIAL."

Cocord, Master, now loading for the above

Fort, will be followed by the

3/3 A.L.I. American Bark

"FRED. P. LITCHFIELD."

Young, Master, to load here for the above Port

during August/September.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

## To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA  
MASONIC BRNEVOLENCE  
FUND CORPORATION.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the  
above CORPORATION will be held on  
WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 for 5.30  
P.M., at the MASONIC HALL.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[828]

### NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS of the ROYAL ARTILLERY,  
Hongkong, will NOT HOLD THEM-  
SELVES RESPONSIBLE for ANY BILLS  
incurred by their Messman A YUEN or his  
employees. Any Orders for the Mess MUST  
BE SIGNED by the Miss SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[826]

ZETTLAND LODGE,  
No. 52, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in the FARMERS' HALL,  
Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 1st  
July, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting  
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[829]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARGYLL"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND  
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at  
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary is given before Noon  
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 1st proximo, will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st  
proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 1st proximo, will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st  
proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

[827]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PATHAN"  
FROM NEW

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1895.

of the Chinese empire. It, however, the letter is an official one, as it seems to be, urging upon the United States the propriety of taking advantage of China's defeat to force upon her conditions which might benefit the mercantile interests of this country, the letter is not only impudent, but grossly improper, and should be enough to cause the recall of its author. China is "much a nation as ever and entitled to all the respect and courtesy which one nation owes to another." But the *Chronicle* forgets that the Government of China will take no steps in the direction of much-needed reforms and for the development of foreign commerce if they can help it and that all existing trade concessions have been wrung from them at the point of the bayonet. China is an opulent, self-supporting state and it is therefore a matter of paramount importance that the lessons of the late war should be brought home to her, that the Foreign Minister in Peking should "strike while the iron is hot," for the powers that be' in China detest foreigners and foreign trade and do not fully comprehend the advantages derivable from the cultivation of friendly intercourse with the peoples and governments of the "Great West." Mr. Denby is evidently fully alive to the exigencies of hour; it is to be hoped that the British Minister has emulated the example of his shrewd and zealous colleague and will not fail to give him all the support that lies in his power to break down the numerous barriers to the rapid development of foreign trade with Far Cathay which have too long been allowed to seriously interfere with legitimate trade.

## THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TAMSUL, June 20th.

The Japanese soldier is delighted with Formosa; its wooded hills and green slopes remind him of his native land; the climate is much like his own—summer—pleasant breezes and a blue sky—and after the cold and bleak North, and the desolate shores of the Gulf of Pechili he is simply charmed by his new surroundings. On sighting the shores of their new possession from the troopership the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the rank and file, and the work of disembarkation was easy when every one worked with a will.

The Japanese "Tomtines" simply revel in streams and rivers, and they are in the best of good humours for they are once more able to enjoy the luxury of a bath. Their inclination for bathing and cleanliness was, however, one of the first things to give offence to the Chinese. In their country the Japanese think nothing of bathing in the open air, and their women, presumably, never give it a thought, but the Chinese woman is shocked, and the sight of a naked man in the back yard or on the beach makes her hide her head with shame. Of course everyone who has travelled in Formosa knows how pure the women are here, while the peasant women will run and hide from a foreigner because it is evidently looked on as good "form," so it is not difficult to understand how shocked she must be if she sees a foreigner, and a Japanese at that, with his clothes off!

Already the Japanese have begun reforms: a Chinese Police Force has been recruited, and is being disciplined, drilled and trained on Japanese lines. Gangs of scavengers sweep the streets and clean out the cesspools and evil-smelling drains; the roads are being repaired, and notice boards erected, so that the inhabitants may see and understand what they may or may not do. There are, too, many other signs of the healthy effects of the change of regime.

The emigration from Tamsul, where everything is quiet and life and property as safe as before the riots consequent on the occupation, is still considerable. The Chinese can give no valid excuse for leaving; they only say they had to flee the Japanese. Foolish and mischievous stories are in circulation respecting the alleged brutality of the Japanese, but the most careful enquirers have elicited no information corroborative of current defamatory reports. The country is, of course, under military rule and in all probability will remain so for a year or more, so that justice may be administered in a summary manner. It is true the Japanese had to fix a market price on provisions, for when the Chinese found the soldiers did not steal, but paid for what they got, they put their prices up enormously, so that at last the Governor had a scale of prices made out. This does not suit the Chinese at all, hence their groans.

The currency of the Island will soon receive proper attention at the hands of the authorities. Paper money is already in circulation, but is, of course, looked on with suspicion by the Chinese. They prefer the old chopped dollar, which is to be weighed before it will pass. The days of the chopped dollar are now numbered here and when paid into the Treasury or Custom House they will not see the light of day until they reach the melting pot in the Mint in Japan.

Our popular Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Morse, and staff leave at the end of the current month to take their new appointments on the mainland of China. The trade of the port has been much facilitated by their staying on until the Japanese get things into thorough working order; in fact, it is said the port would have been closed if they had left as soon as the occupation was effected—a course they could have taken and no one would have protested. We hope the Japanese intend to let the old tail remain in force for the present so as not to upset the calculations of the merchants.

The packing and shipping of tea goes on much as usual, but there is a great falling off in imports as the Chinese have not regained confidence and fear the Chinese troops may return on the "Black Flag" with their way up from the south.

A notorious soldier, the leader of a gang of runaway "braves," was executed here on the 10th instant. His gang have been burning and looting in the neighbourhood of Tamsul and committing awful depredations and outrages. There is practically no communication between the North and South of the island at present as the telegraph wires have been cut, and the people are afraid to travel. Numbers of soldiers from the North have joined the "Black Flag" leader, Liu Yung-fu; only 10,000 of them have left Tamsul in steamers and ratholes half as many in junks. It is thought the remainder are located in the centre or south of the island under the "Black Flag" Chief who has been more active since such reinforcements reached him.

There is certainly to be some hard fighting in the centre and South of the island shortly as the Japanese intend scouring the whole country with musket armes and exterminate the Russians who are now pillaging and murdering the scurries in the interior, more especially near the centre and east coast.

On the 17th instant Governor-General Kabayama held a grand reception in the main hall of the house used by the late Governor (Tang, of republican fame), as his private residence. The hall was gorgeously decorated with interesting trophies of

the late war, including a number of Chinese swords, silks, horse-pistols, uniforms and varicoloured banners. Above all there fluttered the banner of the late mushroom republic standards surmounted by the national flag of Japan. All the foreign Consuls and leading Chinese and Europeans were present as also a large number of Japanese military and naval officers. At intervals, during the reception, a Japanese band played a very pleasing selection of music and all the European guests were treated with studied courtesy, especially the Consuls to whom the Governor-General made himself exceedingly agreeable. The function was an unqualified success and a great credit to the Governor's Staff who have, as can well be imagined had their hands full since they arrived in the hitherto filthy and ill-governed capital of the far-famed "island province."

A second Japanese Army Corps of 6,000 is expected to-morrow and will land probably on the coast to the north of the Pescadores, or between them and Taiwan-ko, with a view to engaging the notorious Black Flags.

The strong S.W. monsoon which has been blowing for over a week now makes landing very difficult at Taiwan-ko.

The H.M. *Plough* arrived off Tamsul to-day and was at once sent to Taiwan-ko to join the *Spartan* and *Redstart* and *Rathbone* and assist in the defence of the foreign Settlement at that port.

LATER.

A large expedition is to start for the south to-morrow to garrison all the large towns in the interior and make short work of the desperadoes who infest the central and southern parts and agricultural district. The small advance guard that started south a week ago had to do some pretty stiff fighting as they were caught in an ambush before they had got very far on their mission. At one spot about fifty Japanese were surrounded by Hakka, an old Chinese camp. A desperate encounter ensued resulting in several of the Japs being wounded. The whole of the little force ultimately succeeded in driving off the culling foe.

I have just heard that a party of 150 Japanese are hemmed in and that it did not drive very soon the enemy will probably kill every one of them.

Wounded Japanese soldiers are constantly arriving at the capital from the front, and this fact leads one to believe that the Japanese have underrated the enemy and that the work of pacification is not going to be a very light task as regards the cost of expeditions sent against the rebels or the number of lives that will be lost, in one way and another, before the government finds itself in a position to rule the hardy mountaineers and other hosts the "Black Flag" Chief out of the island or causes him to accept terms of "peace with honour!"

## THE TUBERCULOSIS PLAGUE IN AMERICA.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE THE CHIEF AGENCY FOR THE SPREAD OF THE SCOURGE.

The May number of the New York weekly *Our Animal Friends* contains an article on what is described as the tuberculous plague, the ravages of which are attributed by the writer to tuberculosis in dairy cattle. The close confinement of milk cows in barns is roundly condemned by the paper in question as the best possible means of bringing on the dread disease, and as this is a question which more or less concerns us in the Far East, where many of the native dairies are neither constructed nor "run" on the most approved lines, we think the publication of the following excerpts from *Our Animal Friends* cannot fail to interest a large number our readers in this Colony and the coast ports of China. The American paper says—

"The danger is manifest, but it is more than a danger: tuberculosis is a plague from which the weekly tables of mortality prove that human beings are dying, not by the hundred or the thousand, but by the million, every year; and in the United States this plague is probably spread more widely by tuberculous cattle than by any other agency."

"Now, the susceptibility of cattle, and indeed of all animals, to the infection of tuberculosis, depends largely upon their general health. A healthy person who takes sufficient daily exercise and lives much in the open air may be perfectly impervious to the poison of tuberculosis, unless he has some hereditary predisposition toward it; but if the constitution of the same person becomes impaired, and if his vitality is lowered by confinement in a close room, he may fall an easy prey to the infection of that terrible disease. In like manner, cattle which are perfectly healthy and which are kept in a healthy condition may be and remain insusceptible of the virus of tuberculosis; but if they are kept, month after month, in the close atmosphere of a ill-ventilated stable, their treatment is a direct invitation to the disease."

In reply to the statement that in Holland cows are habitually kept in stables without ill effects, the superior cleanliness and ventilation of Dutch stables are pointed out, as well as the care taken by the Dutch farmer to guard against infection and to kill infected animals at once. In conclusion, a certain class of dairymen is thus castigated—

"It is cynically said by dairy farmers that, 'whether it is good hygiene or not to keep their cattle housed for months together in close stables, it is good business.' They argue that when cattle are out of the stable they move about to some extent, and take some exercise; that this, of course, uses up some of the nitrogenous elements of their food, and consequently that some of these elements which would otherwise go to the enrichment of their milk are lost."

"Now, even granting the truth of this contention, for to some small extent it is undoubtedly true, we must maligate that 'bad hygiene' in the dairy is exceedingly 'bad business' in the long run. It is as certain as anything can be that bad hygiene shortens life, and to reduce the average productive life of cows by one year will far more than make up for any small increase of their milk product while they live. But besides this, the confinement of cows in a close stable invites the 'plague of tuberculosis'; and if one animal is infected, the whole herd is almost certain to be destroyed. Unless, then, the dairy farmer is willing to become a wholesale distributor of poison and death among his neighbours, and unless he is willing to see his property destroyed by his own lack of common-sense, there are three things, at least, that he must do: he must see that the stable in which he keeps his cattle are kept clean and sweet, and perfectly ventilated; he must see that the cattle are well and carefully groomed every day, since good grooming is almost as useful as exercise; and on every day when the sun shines, he will turn his herd out to be refreshed by one of God's best, and brightest, and cheapest, and most necessary

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

- Canadian (*Empress of India*) 25th Inst.
- American (*Cadmus*) 26th Inst.
- Australian (*Chingtu*) 27th Inst.
- India (*Wingsong*) 29th Inst.
- English (*Rosetta*) 30th Inst.
- German (*Bayern*) 2nd prox.
- Tacoma (*Victoria*) 5th prox.
- American (*Belgic*) 16th prox.
- Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 10th prox.

Mr. P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Doulos.....  
Elected.....  
G. R. Booth, Esq. ....  
Guy Manning, Esq. ....  
Gadakh .....  
Helen Brun. ....  
Kitty. ....  
L'dak. ....  
Ladoga. ....  
Merton. ....  
Maple Branch, Esq. ....  
Muncaster Castle. ....  
Presto. ....  
Renown. ....  
Serrana. ....  
Vicinity. ....  
Wakefield, Esq. ....  
Warts Wal. ....

## THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

The following "Statement" dated London April, 1893, has just been received here:

The recent progress of opinion throughout the country, and especially in the City of London, in favour of the re-establishment of Bimetallism by the concurrence of the United Kingdom is an International Agreement, justifies the conviction that the time has arrived when a vigorous and systematic campaign throughout the country will result in the early triumph of the policy recommended by The Bimetallic League.

The movement being now supported by an authoritative body of opinion, including all, or nearly all, the Professors of Political Economy in Great Britain, while the great majority of men of business are now alive to the dangers of our present short-sighted Monetary Legislation, both at home and in India, an active popular propaganda should speedily ensure the required measure of Currency Reform.

For the effective carrying out of this work the income which the Bimetallic League has hitherto enjoyed, large as it has been, will not suffice, and it has been decided accordingly to raise a New Fund adequate to the accomplishment of the object in view.

It is believed that the moral effect of such a step will be less important than the material resources which it will make available. It is confidently anticipated that the existence of such a Fund, by furnishing evidence not only of the determination, but of the power to accomplish the object in view, will induce large accessions to the League, with a corresponding increase in its ordinary income. There is no doubt that the cause commands the passive assent of many who withhold their active aid, deterred by a feeling that up to the present it has been too far removed from practical politics and that many who now withhold their pecuniary assistance will gladly give it when they see any reasonable prospect of sufficient support being forthcoming to make their contribution effective.

The time is most opportune. The Governments of France, Germany, and the United States, recognising the evils of the present system, are now engaged in considering the Currency Question, and have manifested a desire to approach one another for the purpose of arriving at a solution of it by International action. Under these circumstances it is specially important that Great Britain, whose interests are more vitally affected by the existing monetary chaos than any other country, should energetically support the movement which is now becoming general.

It is intended to raise a "Guarantee Fund of £100,000" to be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the League. This Fund will only be called up, if and as required, in annual instalments extending over five years, and the liability of each Guarantor will in no case exceed 20 per cent. per annum on the amount of his subscription.

It is anticipated that the ordinary Annual Income of the League from regular subscriptions and special donations will be increased to an extent which will substantially reduce the annual calls on the Guarantee Fund, and if an International Bimetallic Agreement is attained in less than five years, as it is believed will be, the liability of Guarantors will then at once cease.

Promises to the amount of £50,000 (£10,000 per annum for five years) have already been received, and it is hoped that all members and friends of the League will join in the above Guarantee Fund.

An exceptional expenditure will be incurred during the next 12 months in developing the organisation of the League on a very extended basis, Special Subscriptions and Donations for this purpose are also earnestly invited.

HENRY HUCKLE GREEN,  
President.  
Bimetallic League Office,  
26, Lombard Street, London, E.C.  
April, 1895.

## INSANITARY "SANITATION."

Few things in this world are an unmixed good, just as few are an unmixed evil. But this is just what enthusiastic workers in any cause can seldom be brought to see. There is the more reason, consequently, that outsiders who can look at their heads cool should see it for them. This is especially necessary when the cause is one of those whose votaries have made them religious, which they hold it blasphemy to speak lightly of and a crime to question. By the time things get to that pass, every man with a soul of his own, everybody who is not content to be made into a machine and to be run by somebody else, will begin to question them very seriously, and to ask how much in them is real and true, how much fancy and illusion.

"Sanitation," as it calls itself, is one of these modern religions. Like others, it has done good in its primitive stage, when the world, for the most part, was against it, and when it had to show cause for every victory it gained. Like others, too, it is in danger of growing tyrannical when this primitive stage is over. It is becoming popular and powerful; it is no longer called upon to prove the wisdom of its advice before the nation accepts it, and it is tempted to insist on all sorts of uncompromised schemes, and to divide itself with the idea of its own infallibility.

Chemical works he is accustomed to say, factories he can put up with for the moment; but "national main drainage," never.

Sanitation is supposed to be the science of health. It must have forgotten itself strangely before it could propose to spread sewer gases and sewer stenches wholesale over the sweet green fields.

A few millions of people still live in country places; it will hardly do to poison them outright, even to benefit the towns. But will the towns be benefited? Who is going to eat the sewage-sodden produce of these filthy farms?

Swage irrigation is such a convenient way of getting rid of town refuse, that its dangers have been quite kept in the background by a sort of conspiracy of silence. Lately we have heard—what every thinking man must long ago has suspected—that sewage-swilled watercress is liable to convey infection, to say nothing of vegetables of other sorts?

Everything grows under these conditions, if eaten uncooked, may have the germs of disease adhering to it; it may convey them both to men and to cattle; and before we poison the very air of heaven by getting up sewage-farms everywhere, let us first know the whole truth about those which exist.

So much for "National main drainage." There is a fallacy in the plausible-looking adage which suggested it. "The sewage to the soil" is a principle which, Sir B. W. Richardson tells us, remains absolutely true. We heartily agree with him as to the keeping of the storm water pure. But "the sewage to the soil" is a much more disputable point. It assumes that sewage is a thing which must exist. There is no "must" about it.

Seawage is an artificial product, manufactured wholesale by the contrivances of sanitarians past and present. For the moment, nobody, perhaps, has a cut-and-dried system in his pocket for getting rid of it, and substituting genuine and thorough sanitation for that whitewash of the outside of the sepulchre which is the fashion of the day.

Nobody has a cut-and-dried scheme ready for getting rid of fifty other evils—which humanity, in its progress, will nevertheless meet.

There is no "must" about it.

It is the duty of the sanitarians to adopt in this matter seems to us, not the extension of the sewage system late something like infinite,

or the surrounding of the ideal town, which its creator named Hyrcanus, or a ideal country,

which he might well name Clouds—but the very opposite course; that, namely, of trying by all possible means to remove the germs without making it into sewage at all.

It is desirable, no doubt, that such refuse should ultimately go back to the land. But it should not go back

polluted and swarming with living germs of disease; it should not go back as liquid sewage, to be poured over leaves and stems meant for human consumption. It should go back—clean, harmless, and inoffensive. Chemistry is already quite capable of effecting the change on a small scale; it could effect it on a large one for a fraction of the money which we are invited to lay out on the tanks and conduits, the pipes and pumps, of a "national main drainage" scheme.

—THE SHILLING NEWS.

## NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Sir William Robson, Governor of Western Australia, will read a paper before the Colonial Institute on the 23rd June, dealing with the resources and capabilities of that colony.

A daring robbery was committed at the London branch of the Manchester and Salford Bank to-day. A man standing near the counter suddenly snatched up a case containing £1,000, and immediately rushed out of the bank. The thief was pursued, but he managed to escape.

May 23rd.

Speaking at a public gathering at Bradford yesterday, the Marquis of Salisbury urged the Government to give its attention to social reforms instead of disintegrating the Empire and robbing the Churches. The spread of Socialism, he said, proved the existence of evils requiring a remedy.

Mr. Robert Brough has secured the Australian rights of Mr. A. W. Pinero's famous comedy drama, "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbin Smith," now being played at the Garrick Theatre, London.

All the miners who were entombed in the workings of a colliery in the State of Virginia, U.S.A., in which an explosion occurred, have been rescued

Order for the extension of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Line to Queensland.

LONDON, May 20th.  
A bill providing for the appointment of Colonial judges as members on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was introduced and read a first time in the House of Lords to-day.

There is great consternation in shipping circles in London owing to the closing of New Zealand ports to vessels carrying Queensland cattle.

Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, was entertained by the London Chamber of Commerce at a farewell dinner this evening prior to his departure for Melbourne. About 150 gentlemen were present, including Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, Governor of South Australia, the Hon. J. G. Ward of New Zealand, Mr. James Ingilis, and the Hon. T. Brunton, M.L.C.

Replying to the toast of his health, Lord Brassey said he accepted the dinner as compliment to the colonies. The great increase in the imports of colonial produce, he declared, had largely increased the comforts of the masses in England. He thought no man ought to refuse a colonial Governorship when so high and honorable a position was offered him. With regard to himself, he declared that in his position as Governor of Victoria he would spare no effort to advance the material and moral interests of the colony.

Sir T. Powell Buxton said he hoped Lord Brassey's appointment would have the result of fostering increased feelings of loyalty on the part of the colonists. He congratulated Lord Brassey on his success in the Derby that day on behalf of the people of the colonies, who were fond of racing.

The Hon. J. G. Ward also spoke, and asked for the cordial support of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Pacific cable and steamship line. Material aid in such matters as these would afford better proof of the feelings of England towards the colonies, and do more to unite the Empire than the utterance of any number of platitudes. He warned Great Britain that other countries were striving to divert the trade of the colonies to themselves, and concluded by declaring that his experiences in England had made him rejoice that he was a member of the British Empire.

ADELAIDE, June 4th.  
The New South Wales Government have decided to release Francis Abigail, an ex-Minister of the Crown, and several others who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on charges of fraud in connection with certain financial institutions which failed some three years ago.

BRISBANE, June 4th.  
Will Robertson, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, has been committed for trial on a charge of larceny of funds.

LONDON, June 4th.  
Arthur Orton is making a complete revelation of all details connected with the notorious Tichborne frauds.

A man named Jean Laroche has sworn to the truth of a long affidavit to the effect that the Junius Cresswell is the real claimant.

The London *Times* has a leading article commenting on the difficulty of securing suitable Governors for the Australian colonies.

JUNE 6TH.  
The Directors of the Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows in England have advised the omission of female Lodges.

It is reported that Oscar Wilde became insane when his hair was cropped off in gaol and that he is now confined in a padded room.

The Marquis de Toulouse, Governor of Madrid, while holding a mid-day reception, was shot at and wounded by Captain Clivis, an Infantry officer, who was immediately afterwards sabred by the Governor's aide-de-camp.

An oil field in Northern Pennsylvania has caught fire and the damage done will amount to several millions of dollars. A number of lives were lost.

MELBOURNE, June 6th.  
155 nominations have been received for the Caulfield Cup and 140 for the Melbourne Cup.

SYDNEY, June 6th.  
A conference of leading Bankers of Australia is now being held in Sydney to discuss matters affecting banking business generally.

ADELAIDE, S.A., June 6th.  
Re the proposed Pacific cable, this colony now definitely declines to join the other colonies in supporting the scheme.

FREIBURG, June 6th.  
A petition has been filed for the liquidation of the estate of M. B. Cannon, of Brisbane, a grazier. The liabilities are fixed at £97,300.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[Saturday, 22nd June, 1895.]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—

No. 271—Sets forth that the village of Heung Kong Wu Tsun shall be exempt from the special tax hitherto imposed by an Order of the Governor-in-Council dated 11th August, 1892.

No. 272—States Her Majesty has not been advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to Ordinances Nos. 1, 3 and 4 of 1893.

No. 273—Minutes of a meeting of the Sanitary Board held on 7th June.

No. 274—Sets forth that the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart having taken his seat on the Executive and Legislative Councils as Colonial Secretary has resigned his personal appointment to the said Councils.

No. 275—States that the Proclamation prohibiting the Immigration of Chinese into the Colony from the Colony of Macao and the Island of Hainan, issued by the Governor-in-Council, under section 1 of Ordinance 5 of 1893, on the 22d day of April last, and published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of that date, has been revoked by order of the Governor-in-Council *so far as the Island of Hainan only is concerned*, and that the further Proclamation prohibiting Chinese Immigration from the port of Swatow issued under like authority on the 30th day of April last, and published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of that date, has likewise been revoked.

No. 276—Report on certain steps taken to prevent the spread of Bubonic Plague in the city of Victoria.

No. 277—States that Artillery Practice will take place from the 1st to 31st July (Sundays excepted) between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily from Stonecutters' Island in W. and S.W. directions; from B-tchera I. and N. and N.E. directions; from Ly-e-mon, N.W., N.E. and S.E. directions. All vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.

No. 278—Tenders invited for the purchase and removal of certain buildings situated within the Resumed Area of Ta-ping-shan.

No. 279—Noticed to Mariners for which see our Shipping Column.

LETTERS PATENT.

Notice is given that at a sitting of the Executive Council at 9.30 a.m. on the 4th proximo Mr. H. L. Denys' application for letters patent on behalf of the Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik will be considered.

The *Gazette* also contains the usual list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Telegraph Co.'s offices, the post office list of Posts Restante correspondence, and list of Letters, &c. for merchant vessels, for which see our shipping column.

## Intimations.

### SYRUPS FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

MULBERRY.	RASPBERRY.
STRAWBERRY.	P E A C H .
GOOSEBERRY.	B L A C K B E R R Y .
L I M E F R U I T J U I C E .	B A N A N A .
E V E R T O N T O F F E E .	L I M E T A B L E T S .
	L I M E F R U I T C O R D I A L .
	L E M O N T A B L E T S .

### CHAMPAGNE BITTERS AND BOVRIL.

WATKINS & CO.,  
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

### Hotels.

#### WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & CO.,  
18, Praya Central,  
Hongkong. 17th November, 1894.

### TO SHIPMASTERS.

#### STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Supply on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & CO.,  
18, Praya Central,  
Hongkong. 17th November, 1894.

#### S I E N T I N G SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,  
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894.

#### DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP  
AND  
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist,  
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly  
assistant to Dr. ROGERS);  
HAS REMOVED

#### TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE,

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894.

#### FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.  
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.  
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE  
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

#### EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A  
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,  
Proprietor.

#### BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,  
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and  
TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE  
to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW"  
occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan  
Road, commands an excellent view of the  
Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes  
from the Southward. Steam-launches can at  
any time come alongside the Jetty adjoining the  
spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort  
BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from  
the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW  
every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-  
class style on the shortest notice, and Meals  
can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894.

#### PEAK HOTEL.

#### OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed  
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,320 feet  
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly  
re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a  
NEW WING has been built, which commands  
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland  
of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,  
(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day ..... \$4.00

One person, per month ..... \$75 to \$100

Married couple (occupying one room) per  
day ..... 7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per  
month ..... 150.00

Married couple (occupying two rooms)  
per month ..... 170.00

For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER,  
New Victoria Hotel,  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1894.

#### To be Let.

#### TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 4 and 6, BELLIOS TERRACE,  
ROOM above the "CITY CLUB,"  
OFFICES in "MARINE HOUSE," Queen's  
Road.

"PRIORY LODGE," Bonham Road,  
SMALL TWO-STORIED BUILDING at  
gate of "WEST VILLA," Bonham Road.  
GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET.

#### Apply to

BELLIOS & CO.,  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1894.

#### TO LET.

WELLING HOUSES—

"HIGHCLERE," 5 Roomed Bungalow  
at MAGAZINE GAP.

HOUSES in RIPON TERRACE,  
ONE FLOOR in BLUE BUILDINGS.

OFFICES—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 7, PRAYA  
CENTRAL, at present occupied by  
Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1894.

#### TO LET.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE and SPICE  
MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON, and  
GLASGOW.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1894.

#### TO LET.

THE eight roomed HOUSE, NO. 27, CAINE  
ROAD, occupied from FIRST SEPTEMBER  
next.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1894.

#### TO LET.

The *Gazette* also contains the usual list of  
unclaimed telegrams lying in the Telegraph  
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merchant vessels, for which see our shipping  
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#### LETTERS PATENT.

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